

FORT MCDOWELL

(FORT MCDOWELL, EAST GARRISON) POST EXCHANGE
(Fort McDowell, East Garrison, Building No. 19)
Angel Island
Marin County
California

HABS No. CA-2721-H

HABS
CAL
21-ANGEL,
24-

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C St. NW
Washington, DC 20240

ADDENDUM TO:
FORT MCDOWELL, POST EXCHANGE
(Building No. 19)
Angel Island State Park
Angel Island
Marin County
California

HABS CA-2721-H
CAL,21-ANGEL,2H-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

FORT MCDOWELL, POST EXCHANGE (Fort McDowell - East Garrison, Building No. 19)

HABS No. CA-2721-H

Location:	Angel Island, Marin County, California
Present Owner:	California State Parks
Present Occupant:	California State Parks
Present Use:	Vacant
Significance:	<p>The Post Exchange at Fort McDowell was part of a major building campaign during 1910-1914 to create permanent improved facilities at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, later known as the East Garrison. Like the other buildings constructed simultaneously such as the mess hall, administration building, and officer's quarters, the Post Exchange featured a reinforced concrete structural system and Mission Revival architectural forms and decoration. Using stone quarried and crushed on site and convict labor from Alcatraz Island Military Prison, the army was able to create a simplified version of fashionable architecture for an acceptable cost. Coinciding with a larger effort to improve recreational facilities at army installations, the Fort McDowell Post Exchange provided a restaurant, soda fountain, barber shop, and other services to the permanent garrison and continually changing roster of recruits and casualties stationed at the East Garrison.</p>

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1910-March 1911
2. Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, DC
3. Original owner: U. S. Army, 1910-1946
Subsequent owners: U. S. Department of the Interior, 1946-1963
California State Parks, 1963- present
4. Builder: Lieut. Col. R. B. Turner, Constructing Quartermaster, with mainly unskilled convict labor from Alcatraz Island Military Prison and a few skilled supervisors and workmen

5. Original plans and construction:

The exterior of the Fort McDowell Post Exchange largely retains its original appearance. It was built as a two-and-a-half story reinforced concrete structure, seven bays wide and six bays deep, with a one story portico on the east end. The Post Exchange was designed with Mission Revival motifs such as decorative shaped parapets on the gable ends and a red terra cotta tile roof. The smooth finish of the painted concrete exterior walls recalled adobe construction with modern materials. Original drawings for the Fort McDowell Post Exchange have not been located but army records refer to "Office of the Quartermaster General Plan No. 174-A." Although this does not seem to have been a standardized plan, a very similar structure was built at Alcatraz Island by Turner during the same period. The Alcatraz Post Exchange is now a ruin, but many historic interior features of the Fort McDowell building are still intact.

6. Alterations and additions:

The only major exterior change to the post exchange occurred in 1926 when the east portico was converted into a kitchen addition for the adjacent restaurant. Currently available evidence does not explain the original layout and room use of the post exchange. A materials list prepared on June 18, 1910 mentions a lunch room, store, hall, toilet, gymnasium, office, lecture room, and billiard room.¹ A c. 1929 set of plans does indicate that the interior has been partially reconfigured since that time. In the c. 1929 plans, the entrance hall is much narrower and makes two ninety degree turns to a connecting door at the east of a narrow straight flight staircase. Another straight flight staircase leading into the second floor gymnasium is located parallel to the first. This staircase was accessed through a small, square "print shop" room at the rear of the entrance hall. This entrance hall and stair arrangement created a L-shaped space for the

¹Material list for heating post exchange, (18 June 1910), NARA, RG 92, Entry 89, Box 5676, File No. 235380.

restaurant on the east.²

Now the entrance hall is a rectangular space with an open-well, two-landing staircase at the rear. A closet below the stair appears to be in the former location of the primary straight flight stair. The connecting door to the rear room was moved to west of the new stair and the print shop eliminated. The new dividing wall between the hall and restaurant created a rectangular space for the latter. These changes were accompanied by new tile floors and wall coverings in the hall and a complete redecoration of the restaurant, hiding much of the physical evidence of this change. However the materials and a brief mention in army records of \$8,197.91 spent on “plumbing, heating, electrical and carpentry repairs” suggests this work dates to 1940.³ The long back room, formerly a bowling alley, may have been changed to a bar at this time also. A partition wall with different molding was added across the east third of this room. The wall for the barber shop toilet was also moved back since the earlier plan.

The existing layout of the second floor is closer to the c. 1929 plan. The major change is the staircase. The later open-well stair widened the upper stairhall and eliminated the secondary stair into the gymnasium. After this change the gymnasium balcony was extended into the room with a wood platform and stair. Reference to \$2,546.84 spent in 1941 on repairs including “erect[ing] necessary staging” probably refers to the balcony/mezzanine changes.⁴

B. Historical Context:

The site of the East Garrison was used by the army as a Detention Camp for soldiers returning from the Philippines with contagious diseases. Tents and temporary wood buildings were erected and the camp ready for occupation on September 16, 1899. A few months after the Detention Camp closed, Colonel Frank M. Coxe, Chief Paymaster, Department of California, suggested using the site as a discharge camp to remove returning troops from the temptations and vice readily available adjacent to the Presidio in San Francisco. From late November 1901 to July 1, 1902, 10,747 returning soldiers were processed at the Fort McDowell Discharge Camp and paid a total of \$3,356,354.⁵ To discourage men from going into the city the Discharge Camp included a restaurant,

²Historical Record of Public Buildings, Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Building No. 19 - Post Exchange and Bowling Alley, (includes photograph from April 1929 and c. 1929 floor plans) NARA, RG 77, Entry 393, Box 142, Folder 3.

³Historical Record of Public Buildings, Building No. 19.

⁴Historical Record of Public Buildings, Building No. 19.

⁵Captain John P. Finley. “Discharging a Philippine Army, Part One” *Sunset Magazine* 9:5 (September 1902): 293.

barber shop, post exchange, commissary, tobacco stand and fruit stand. The quartermaster was equipped to sell civilian clothing. The Discharge Camp provided these services in a variety of temporary wood buildings.

By 1904, the Discharge Camp became the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, changing the duties performed at Fort McDowell. Camp Reynolds at Angel Island and the Presidio in San Francisco had functioned as recruit depots, providing initial training and forwarding the new soldiers to their assigned posts. The processing of recruits was now consolidated at Fort McDowell and all enlisted men returning from the Philippines or Hawaii for discharge, furlough, retirement, or transfer were sent to Angel Island for processing.⁶ However the new duties of the recruit depot were not immediately accompanied by new, permanent buildings. An Inspector General's report from 1904 described the recruit depot as a sub-post of Fort McDowell housing three companies - the Thirteen Infantry, a casual (temporary) detachment, and a detachment of constantly changing recruits. He noted that improvements were needed to the "crude" buildings, and a post exchange was "most urgently" needed.⁷ A purpose-built building was desired to replace the temporary structure currently in use.

These comments regarding the need for a post exchange coincided with a larger effort to improve the recreational facilities at army posts. The War Department had appropriated \$500,000 in fiscal year 1903-04 for new post exchange buildings at eighteen forts, having established a special budget category for this type of building. The annual report of the Quartermaster General's Office Construction and Repair Division described this appropriation as "for continuing the construction, equipment and maintenance of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasiums."⁸

By 1909 the colonel in charge of the Depot expressed frustration regarding the long-term "temporary" status of his post:

The place itself creates the most unfavorable impression on the men who are sent there for enlistment, and a number of cases have arisen where men have refused to enlist because they thought that

⁶John Soennichsen. *Miwoks to Missiles: A History of Angel Island*. (Tiburon, CA: Angel Island Association, 2001), 151.

⁷Memorandum to Quartermaster General from Inspector General (14 May 1904), NARA, RG 92, Entry 89, Box 4414, File No. 204868.

⁸Annual Report of the Construction and Repair Division for Fiscal Year 1903-04, NARA, RG 92, Entry 1058, Box 1.

they would have to spend their time of enlistment under the same conditions as those existing there. There is also dissatisfaction among the men of the two companies constituting the regular garrison, on account of the miserable buildings in which they have to live. This dissatisfaction has manifested itself in the refusal of men to reenlist, and a number of very desirable men has [sic.] thus been lost to the companies constituting the regular garrison of the depot.⁹

Just a few months later the War Department decided to build a permanent Recruit Depot at the East Garrison. Regular line troops were removed from Angel Island and replaced by recruit companies transferred from other posts. This shift included deactivating the gun batteries on the island, which had been at caretaker status for several years. The first recruit company arrived on June 5, 1909. The new commanding officer was Major Thomas B. Dugan, formerly commanding the General Recruit Depot at Fort Slocum, New York¹⁰

The post exchange was one of the first concrete buildings constructed at Fort McDowell. The "Military Post Exchange" appropriation for fiscal year 1909 included \$17,675.16 for new post exchange buildings at both Angel and Alcatraz Islands.¹¹ From July 1909 until February 1910 building plans and a site layout for the East Garrison were being developed by Lieut. Col. J. B. Turner, Constructing Quartermaster at Alcatraz and Angel Islands and the Construction Division of the Quartermaster General's Office in Washington, D.C.. In addition to the post exchange, the concrete buildings built in this campaign included an administration building, barracks, guard house, mess and drill hall, hospital and officer's quarters.¹²

⁹13th Endorsement, Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island (17 February 1909), NARA, RG 92, Entry 89, Box 5333, File No. 226460.

¹⁰John A. Hussey, "Fort McDowell - Report on Application for an Historical Monument," Prepared for War Assets Administration (April 1949), typescript in Angel Island Park files, 27.

¹¹Appendix A- General Construction Statement, Annual Report of the Construction and Repair Division for Fiscal Year 1909, NARA, RG 92, Entry 1058, Box 1. It is not clear whether this initial appropriation was divided equally between the two buildings. A memo from October 27, 1910 indicates that \$11,479.38 was allotted on June 29, 1909 for materials to construct the Fort McDowell post exchange. Another \$1,841 was allocated to Fort McDowell from the Military Post Exchange fund in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. See NARA, RG 92, Entry 89, Box 6772, File No. 280493; "Appendix A- General Construction Statement, Annual Report of the Construction and Repair Division for Fiscal Year 1910," NARA, RG 92, Entry 1058, Box 1.

¹²A series of topographic maps of the Recruit Depot site in the Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives illustrate the evolution of the site plan for the new buildings from August 1909 to February 1910. See "Angel Island, California," NARA, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, RG 92, Blueprint File, Sheets

Stone was quarried and crushed on site to provide concrete for the new buildings. The construction was done by military prisoners from Alcatraz Island. However some skilled labor was needed to oversee these men; for example on January 28, 1910 \$1,800 was authorized to pay the few skilled civilian men working on the job.¹³ Actual construction on the post exchange seems to have started sometime during early 1910 and proceeded quickly. An inspection report from October 12, 1910 described the progress of construction:

There are 200 prisoners now on the construction work at Angel Island, and Col. Turner stated that in about 60 days he expected to put 100 more there, so that then the work will progress more rapidly, altho' it is now progressing as rapidly as could be expected. Post Exchange is almost completed; one barrack up to the foundations and wall and first floor is in; and the field officers' set, one four-set officers' quarters and the Administration Building are well under way, and on the day that I left they were about to start the second four-set of officers' quarters.¹⁴

The post exchange was officially transferred from the Constructing Quartermaster to the commanding officer of the Recruit Depot on October 25, 1910. The building was immediately occupied, although a number of features remained incomplete, as listed in a letter to the Adjutant General:

The installation of piping and radiation for steam heat awaits arrival of the material, expected soon.
No allotment has been made for electric wiring and fixtures, the work connected with which is proposed to be done along with similar work on other buildings.
The windows of the gymnasium are not protected by gratings as they must be if hand ball and basket ball are to be played.
Estimates will be submitted.
No bowling alleys were installed. Bids for their installation under the quartermaster were invited and received but rejected as excessive under instruction from the QM General. New advertisements are now out.

3, 5, 6, 11, 17, 16, and 15.

¹³Memorandum, (28 January 1910), NARA, RG 92, Entry 89, Box 5676, File No. 235380.

¹⁴Inspection Report, (12 October 1910), NARA, RG 92, Entry 89, Box 6756, File No. 278885.

The gymnasium apparatus is contracted for to be installed by January 10, 1911.

The work meets all requirements except as noted above and as to size. The sales space and storage room are inadequate for the business of the exchange. This was brought to the attention of the QM General on the 18th instant and a tentative plan for extension of the building was suggested. Formal estimates will be submitted.¹⁵

Army records indicate that the post exchange was completed by March 1911 for a total cost of \$13,998.¹⁶ The complaints regarding inadequate size did not result in a major addition. The c. 1929 plan of the second floor indicates that the gymnasium was being used as the "main salesroom" and the office in the southeast corner of the second floor as a stockroom instead of the spaces on the west side of the first floor probably intended for that purpose. The c. 1929 plans also indicate in that period the post exchange offered a restaurant, soda fountain, barber shop, bowling alley on the first floor in addition to the use of the second floor as salesroom, stockroom, and offices.

Changes to the post exchange in 1940-41 reflect the increased troop traffic during this period. By the late 1930s, U. S. military activity had increased in response to the European war. Clearly more facilities would be needed to accommodate the growing number of replacement troops being processed through Angel Island. To meet this demand in February 1941 the former Immigration Station became the North Garrison of Fort McDowell. Existing buildings such as the post exchange were renovated and new barracks constructed.¹⁷ Although Fort McDowell processed large numbers of troops during the war and demobilization period, by mid 1946 the expense and inconvenience of maintaining the island post was deemed unnecessary. The War Department declared the island and its installations surplus to the War Assets Administration on September 20, 1946.¹⁸

In 1948 the Department of the Interior assumed responsibility for Angel Island, and many proposals for establishing a park or developing the island were considered. In 1954 the

¹⁵Letter to Adjutant General, Washington, D.C. from Major, Recruit Depot, Angel Island, (26 October 1910), NARA, RG 92, Entry 89, Box 6785, File No. 281721.

¹⁶Historical Record of Public Buildings, Building No. 19.

¹⁷Hussey, 28-29.

¹⁸Soennichsen, 161-164; Hussey, 29-30. For an inventory and appraisal from this period see "Fort McDowell - Angel Island, W-CALIF-191," NARA - Pacific Regional Office, San Bruno, California, RG 270 - Records of the War Assets Administration, Office of Real Property, Real Property Disposal Case Files, 1946-49, Box 65.

Quarantine Station area of the island became a state park, but the East Garrison returned to military use with the establishment of a Nike missile base. The small garrison assigned to the Nike missile was housed in the hospital at the East Garrison. Finally in 1963 the East Garrison became part of Angel Island State Park, after the Nike base closed in 1962.¹⁹

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General statement:

1. Architectural character: The Fort McDowell Post Exchange is a reinforced concrete structure designed as simplified version of fashionable Mission Revival architecture. The two-story, side-gable structure exhibits stylistic motifs such as decorative shaped parapets on the gable ends and a red Mission tile roof. The smooth finish of the painted concrete exterior walls recall adobe construction with modern materials. The interior was designed as a multipurpose space with a variety of room sizes including a gymnasium space on the west side of the second floor. The existing interior has original features and changes dating to 1940-41.
2. Condition of fabric: Fair. Many historic features are intact, but damaged due to vandalism or deferred maintenance.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions:
2. Foundations: Concrete, with a plain water table. The foundation is slightly higher on the east end of the building due the topography of the site.
3. Walls: The exterior walls are twelve-inch-thick concrete with a smooth finish coat painted tan. The wall surface of the main, or northeast, elevation is divided into a raised basement and piano nobile by a wide flat string course. The string course is continuous with the decorative coping on the shaped projecting door surround at the center bay. The larger openings on the upper floor are emphasized by recessed blind arches. One-story high buttresses are located at the corners. The rear elevation has a similar wall treatment with a string course and blind arches. The gable

¹⁹See Soennichsen, 165-173.

ends have a flat, smooth finish.

4. Structural system: The post exchange has reinforced concrete walls. Steel columns and beams support the taller second floor. The floors are reinforced concrete on the first floor and wood on the second. The roof is supported by six heavy timber trusses. The walls of the kitchen addition are structural clay tiles.
5. Porches, stoops: The post exchange was built with a one-story arcaded portico on the east end of the building, but this portico was changed into a kitchen addition in 1926. There is a three-step concrete stoop leading to the main entrance in the center of the northeast elevation. Square red tiles have been imbedded into the concrete. A concrete loading dock platform with four concrete stairs extends from the doorway on the right side of the southeast elevation of the kitchen addition. A doorway on the southwest of the kitchen addition also has a three exterior concrete steps.
6. Chimneys: This structure has a pair of chimney stacks concealed in the corners of the shaped parapet on the southeast gable end. Historic photographs indicate a stove pipe attached to the southeast gable end, presumably to vent the kitchen range for the restaurant. The location of this pipe is still indicated by a ghost on the left side of the southeast gable end. Perhaps the pipe was intended to supplement the chimneys since they are in roughly the same location.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The post exchange has seven exterior doorways. The main doorway is located in the center bay of the northeast elevation and emphasized by a projecting shaped door surround. The date "1910" is incised over the door in a recessed panel. Beneath the date, "Post Exchange" was painted onto the concrete inside a painted segmental arch. The round arch opening has a semicircular transom divided into five vertical lights over a pair of five-horizontal-panel doors. The other opening on the main elevation is located two bays to right, providing access to the original store and later soda fountain. This opening has a rectangular transom and a pair of doors with square glazed opening in the top

third and a recessed panel with diagonal boards below.

An additional exterior double doorway mirroring the one on the right side of the main elevation was located on the left in the current location of a double window. This opening would have allowed direct access to the restaurant.²⁰

A narrower round arch opening with double doors is located on the southeast gable end entering the kitchen addition. This opening also has a five-light semicircular transom. Another door opening with a transom is located on the rear, or southwest, elevation of the kitchen addition. Another opening is located inside a wood vestibule on the northwest gable end, allowing direct access to the barber shop. This rectangular opening has a single door and a transom.

Two more modest rectangular openings were added at the right end bays of the northwest gable end and rear elevation. These openings allowed direct access to the bowling alley/bar at the rear of the first floor.

b. Windows:

All of the window openings have simple projecting concrete sills. Except where noted the windows have simple wood frames. The typical window on the first, or raised basement, level is a small rectangular opening with a three-over-three sash. The kitchen addition has pairs of metal frame casements, each divided into six lights. The second floor windows for the gymnasium are large round arch openings with a one over one double hung sash in the center. The upper sash is slightly curved at the top and has a small decorative ogee-curved piece extending from the bottom corner. The center sash is set between wide mullions and pairs of vertical side lights. The top side lights are curved triangles fitting into the round arch of the opening. The remaining windows on the second floor are standard one over one, double-hung wood sash. There are no window openings at the second floor on the northwest elevation.

²⁰The photograph stamped April 1929 clearly shows this doorway as does a pre-1926 postcard, although it is indicated as a double window on the c. 1929 plan.

At the attic level on each gable end there is a round arch opening filled with wood louvers.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The post exchange has a side gable roof covered with red terra cotta Mission tile.²¹
- b. Cornice, eaves: The gable ends of the post exchange have decorative shaped parapets. The wide overhanging eaves have exposed rafters and decorative supporting wood brackets. Metal gutters are attached to the edge of the eave and drain into downspouts.

C. Description of Interior:

- 1. Floor plans: See measured drawings HABS No. CA-2721-H for complete plans and sections of the post exchange. There are two floors, with no basement or attic. The post exchange is rectangular in plan with the main entrance at the center gable of the long side. Currently the center entrance hall is flanked by the restaurant and kitchen to the left and the former store/soda fountain and barber shop to the right. A long narrow space at the rear of the first floor was converted from a bowling alley into a bar and a partition wall was added across one third. On the second floor a large gymnasium fills the northwest half of the building. A center stair hall and three office/lecture rooms and one toilet are located in the southeast half of the second floor. A balcony or mezzanine level accessed from a staircase in the gymnasium occupies the space above the stair at the center of the plan.

- 2. Stairways: There is one staircase providing access from the first to second floor located at the center of the building. Rebuilt c. 1940, the current open-well two-landing stair has square red ceramic tiles on the treads and risers. The front half of the treads have a half-width cream colored ceramic tile. A curved wrought-iron hand rail was bolted to the outer edge of the staircase. This railing has been removed and left on the floor in the gymnasium.

A wood straight flight stair parallel to the front of the balcony provides access to the gymnasium mezzanine.

²¹A memorandum dated June 2, 1910 noted that “#2 Mission” tile had been used on the post exchange roof. See NARA, RG 92, Entry 89, Box 6407, File No. 254543.

3. Flooring: The flooring on the first floor consists of a variety of finishes over a concrete sub-floor. The entrance hall has the same square red clay tiles as the stair and front stoop. The store/soda fountain to the right of the hall has square red clay tiles installed in diagonal rows within a border. Among the plain tiles are randomly placed groupings of smaller decorative tiles pressed with Spanish Colonial motifs. The barber shop floor is small rectangular mosaic tiles in black and two shades of green. The original red clay tile floor for the barber shop is visible inside the closet at the moved back wall. The restaurant to the left of the entrance hall has a brick floor with the bricks placed in alternating pairs. The kitchen floor is square red ceramic tiles. The bowling alley/bar at the rear has a concrete floor with the finish layer incised into squares.

The second floor and mezzanine has wood tongue and groove floors. Except for the mezzanine and small office at the front of the building, these floors have been covered with a layer of sheet linoleum or oilcloth.

4. Wall and ceiling finish:

The walls in the post exchange are generally plaster on lath, with a variety of tall wainscoting of square tile in some of the first floor rooms.²² The entrance hall has glazed ceramic tile wainscoting - yellow with black trim on the southeast wall and cream with black trim on the others. The storage closet under the stairs has white and blue tile walls. The store/soda fountain had red clay tile wainscoting that has been removed. The plaster above has a textured surface. The toilet at the rear of the barber shop has green glazed ceramic tile with black trim. The restaurant had a latter red plastic and chrome wainscoting also mostly removed; this wall finish was probably installed when the restaurant was remodeled c. 1940.²³ The kitchen walls have yellow glazed ceramic tile with black trim. The bowling alley/bar room at the rear of the first floor has a plywood ledge attached to the wall in several places to serve

²²The glazed tile appears to be from the 1940 repairs. Identical materials appear in a February 16, 1940 photograph of the interior of the mess hall showing the "new tile." See Construction Completion Reports, NARA, RG 77, Entry 391, Box 188, Volume 2.

²³A photograph of the post exchange restaurant dated August 27, 1942 is located in the Presidio Archives, Fort Mason/OAB Collection, Box 9, Photograph 102. The lunch counters, stools, and other fixtures depicted in the photograph are no longer extant.

as a bar. The gymnasium wall at the mezzanine end is vertical beaded wood boards. The baseboards on the first floor are generally red clay tile and on the second floor dark stained wood with an applied cap molding. There are wood picture moldings in the second floor rooms on the southeast side. The gymnasium has a thin crown molding and a wide horizontal wood molding continuous with the bottom of the window sills.

The ceiling finish in the post exchange is painted plaster on lath except in the store/soda fountain, barber shop, bowling alley/bar, and restaurant on the first floor. The first three spaces have pressed tin ceilings. The ceilings have decorative garland motifs on the tin crown molding and around the base of the light fixtures. The restaurant has perforated square drop ceiling tiles.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The typical interior doorway has flat wood molding with dark stain on the first floor and painted on the second floor. The typical door on the first floor is dark stained wood with two recessed panels of diagonal boards. Wood doors with five horizontal recessed panels are found on the second floor and in changed or added doorways on the first floor such as between the barber shop and bathroom, and the entrance hall and bar. In several places on the second floor the second panel has been replaced with glass to allow visibility between the hall and rooms. The double doors from the center hall have five light movable transoms.

b. Windows: The interior of the window openings have flat wood molding, stained dark on the first floor and painted on the second. There is a rectangular louvered opening above the door between the bathroom and store/soda fountain on the first floor. The rear wall of the store/soda fountain also has three square openings placed fairly high. There is a rectangular pass-through opening between the kitchen and restaurant. Two other interior window openings are located to either side of the open section of the gymnasium mezzanine.

6. Hardware: The surviving plain metal door and window hardware is typical of the early twentieth century.

7. Mechanical equipment:

- a. Heating, ventilation: The post exchange was heated with a steam radiator system. Most of the cast-iron radiators have been removed; one surviving example in the gymnasium has stylized floral ornamentation. A materials list for heating the post exchange indicates use of fifteen "ornamental rococo radiators."²⁴ Steam for heat was supplied by the central heating plant located in the basement of the mess hall building.

There is a big wire glass skylight in the kitchen below a pair of louvered monitors on the roof.

- b. Lighting: The post exchange was wired for electric lighting shortly after construction. A number of plain metal pendant light fixtures are found throughout the post exchange.
- c. Plumbing: The kitchen, bathroom behind the barber shop, and second floor bathroom have the remnants of earlier twentieth century plumbing fixtures.
- d. Elevator: The c. 1929 plan indicates that the small concrete structure at the rear southeast corner was a freight elevator. Apparently it was used to deliver goods through the window of the second floor room in the back corner being used as a store room. Only the lower half of the elevator shaft survives.

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural drawings:

Original architectural drawing for the post exchange have not been located. Floor plans probably dating to c. 1929 were found in the National Archives.

B. Early Views:

92-CS - Panoramas of Army Camps, "Ft. McDowell Recruit Depot," c. 1911, Box 2, NARA Still Picture Branch, College Park, MD. Several of the concrete buildings, including the barracks and some of the officer's quarters, are under construction in this large panoramic photograph. The exteriors of the post exchange and administration buildings are complete.

²⁴Material list for heating post exchange, (18 June 1910), NARA, RG 92, Entry 89, Box 5676, File No. 235380.

A series of c. 1920 postcard views of the East Garrison buildings are available in the Angel Island State Park collection. The post exchange is depicted with the original open portico on the east side.

C. Bibliography:

See notes for a listing of relevant archival materials from Record Groups 92 and 77 at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC and College Park, Maryland.

Finley, Captain John P. "Discharging a Philippine Army, In Four Parts" *Sunset Magazine* 9-10:5-6, 1-2 (September-December 1902): 293-308, 373-384, 15-25, 116-126.

Hussey, John A. "Fort McDowell - Report on Application for an Historical Monument," Prepared for War Assets Administration (April 1949), typescript in Angel Island Park files.

Soennichsen, John *Miwoks to Missiles: A History of Angel Island*. Tiburon, CA: Angel Island Association, 2001.

IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Documentation of Fort McDowell was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Division of the National Park Service, E. Blaine Cliver, Chief. The project was sponsored by the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Rusty Areias, Director; and by Angel Island State Park, Nick Franco, Superintendent. Project planning was coordinated by Paul Dolinsky, Chief, HABS. The field recording was conducted and the measured drawings were produced during 2001 by project supervisor Mark Schara, HABS Architect; by HABS Architect Naomi Hernandez; and by architects Christine M. Odom (University of Texas) and Gregory J. Sokaris (State University of New York at Buffalo). Historical reports were produced during 2002 by Lisa Pfueller Davidson, HABS Historian. Large format photographs were produced during 2002-03 by James Rosenthal, HABS Photographer. Assistance in all phases of this project was provided by the staff of Angel Island State Park. See related documentation, HABS No. CA-1841, Camp Reynolds, for information about the West Garrison portion of the island.